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THE PLOT TO DUPE THE CZAR. A GREAT SENSATION CAUSED BY THE

Prince Ferdinand's Mother and the Orienn-ists Mixed Up in the Matter—All the Facts Likely to Come Out—An Attempt to Sew Discord between Russia and Germany Copyright, 1887, by Tax Sun Printing and Publishing

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- Although the minds of European statesmen, professional and amateur, have been occupied with the crisis in France and the election of Grevy's successor, the sensation to which Bismarck treated Europe more than a fortnight ago has not been forgotten. As far as official information goes, we are practically not much wiser than we ere then. Bismarck, to suit his purpose lifted just a little bit of the veil of mystery, and having served his purpose let it drop. Since then he has preserved a Sphinx-like silence, thich even the most daring assertions and oldest romancing of enterprising journalists ave not tempted him to break. Nevertheless, he clues given by Bismarck, together with an ocasional hint from high places, have been followed by the Cologne Gazette and other newspapers with a perseverance worthy of Pinkerton, and information derived from various sources is now available which leaves no doubt that a plot to deceive the Czar and sow distrust between Germany and Russia was ed in the highest circles, and boldly carried out almost to a success which would have involved Europe in perhaps the blood!est war witnessed in modern times.

The Comte de Paris, through his recognized agent, has disclaimed any connection with the plot and any knowledge of forged documents. He repeated his disclaimer personally the other day at Sandringham when on a visit to the Prince of Wales, of whom he is a personal riend, and his relatives, the Due d'Aumale and Duc de Nemours, went down to Windsor on junday and protested their innocence to Queen Victoria. The Comte de Paris has the reputation of being an honorable man, and many people are disposed to take his word that no prominent member of the Orleanist family had nything to do with the plot or forgeries.

But it has happened in history not unfremently that adherents of a cause have plotted and committed crimes much more serious than forgery on behalf of their chief without his knowledge, but in the belief almost amounting o a certainty that if successful the end would be accepted as an ample justification of the means employed. This is the explanation of the plot exposed by Bismarck to which all information at present available points to Princess Clementina. Other Orleanists were undoubtedly concerned in it, and, although Ferdinand of Bulgaria was to have been the person most immediately and directly benefited, the devoted adherents of the Comte de Paris gave it their support by intrigues and money, in the belief that their chief could not fail to reap substantial advan-tages from the confusion into which all Europe would have been thrown.

It is noteworthy that although such a very

exalted personage as the Comte de Paris has ublicly and privately denied all complicity in the plot, Princess Clementina and her son con-sider it to be inconsistent with their dignity to take any notice of the matter. The Princess is at Sofia looking after her son and trying to keep up his spirits in these depressing times. She is not succeeding much, and the mother and son are described as pining for the gayeties and civilisation of Vienna. The Princess went to Bulgaria, too, to set up a regal court at Sofia, but she found such uncongenial material that she has, it is understood, almost abandoned the idea. But she was suspiciously full of hope a month ago, when the plot was apparently going on well. She even caused an intimation be conveyed to the Bulgarian Government that she would give her personal guarantee for the payment of interest on a loan of a few million france, by which means it was proposed o raise the money of which Ferdinand's Minister of Finance is more sorely in need than even the impecunious Sultan himself. But the announcement is made to-day that the Princess has withdrawn her promise, and the prospects

as ever. scarcely a day passes now without Ferdinand feeling in some way or other that he is in Bismarck's bad books. The Czar so far has done nothing directly to intimate his displeasure. but no man doubts that the blow will come. and that it will be a heavy one. Under the circumstances, it is more than probable that Ferdinand and his mother have arrived at the conclusion that disclaimers would not advantage them much either at Petersburg or Berlin.

The Russian, German, and Austrian news-papers are still wrangling. Some Russian newspapers fear some evidences of Bismarck's tortuous policy and cannot persuade themselves that the plot was a surprise to him. They point out that Ferdinand is more of a German than an Orleanist Prince, and recall that he presented himself before the Emperor William as the head of German princely houses before starting for Bulgaria. An inspired Ber-lin newspaper retorts that this i a falsehood. and explains that Ferdinand appeared in Berlin quite unexpectedly at the time referred to. It happened to be the Crown Prince's birthday, and in the course of the ceremonies Ferdinand until three weeks later that the Bulgarian deputation arrived at Vienna and offered the crown to Ferdinand.

Another Petersburg paper, the well-known Viedomosti, has just added variety to the controversy by suggesting that although the Or leanists may have had a hand in the plot, the persons who held its tangled skeins in their hands should be looked for in Vienna. The nosti asserts with a good deal of emphasis that in the Austrian capital the high places swarm with the bitterest and most unscrupulous foes of Russia. who, the Viedomosti dently believes, would shrink at nothing, from forgery to assassination. The Austrian clerical party, it says, for reasons neither unknown approved of at the Vatican are waiting with feverish anxiety for a complete rupture of relations between Russia and Germany. These people are in close and constant communicaion with the Gorman clerical party under Dr. Windthorst, and with the Orleanists. The latter fact was amply proved at the time of Comte Chambord's death, therefore, concludes the Vicdomosti, if the plot really existed, as Bismarck says, it has a good Austrian color.

The Cologne Gezette lost no time in replying to the Viedomosti, and it carried the war into the enemy's camp by reiterating that Russian officials in the highest positions were aware of and encouraged the plot, even if they were not directly concerned in its inception. The Gasette darkly hints at still more startling revelations in store, but contents itself, mean-while, by asserting that there exists in St. Petersburg a powerful clique of distinguished flicials who make it the business of their lives to foster the Czar's anti-German prejudices, and to misropresent Germany's policy in Europe. To-day the Cologne Gazette almost implores the Czar to give his consent to the authoritative statement respecting the plot, and presumably to permit the publication of the eading conspirators no matter how highly placed. It is implied that Bismarck made a similar appeal to his imperial Majesty, and in some quarters the Chancellor's want of success is taken to prove that some of the Czar's grand ducal uncles and brothers are among the cul-

Bismarcz has given no sign that he shared

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

LAMAR PROMOTED, VILAS TRANS-

Some Account of the New Postmaster-Gen-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States, William F. Vilas of Wisconsin to be Secretary of the Interior.

retary of the Treasury. George L. Rives of New York to be Assistant Secretary of State.

ant Secretary of the Treasury.

Sigourney Butler of Massachusetts to be

Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

James W. Hyatt of Connecticut to be Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Dickinson, so that action could be had upon it first. There is no objection to the confirmation of either Vilas or Dickinson, but there are certain Senators who will not vote for Mr. Lamar's confirmation. There is just a possibility, therefore, that the Vilas and Dickinson nominations may be confirmed and Lamar's rejected. This would leave the latter gentleman in an embarrassing attitude. This is only a possibility, however, not a probability. Senator Edmunds, who will again be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is believed to be opposed to Mr. Lamar's confirmation. The committee, when appointed, will probably be composed of Senators Edmunds, Ingalls, Evarts, Hoar, Wilson, tors Edmunds, Ingalls, Evarts, Hoar, Wilson, and Davis, Republicans; and Senators Pugh, Coke, Vest, and Morgan, Democrats. Each of the latter is a Southern man and will support Lamar. The opinions of the Republican members of the committee are not known, but it is believed by some that Ingalls, Hoar, and Wilson may join Chairman Edmunds in opposing Lamar. The outcome will probably be the confirmation of Mr. Lamar's nomination. It had been predicted that the rule of Senatorial courtesy would secure action on Mr. Lamar's nomination as soon as it came in to-day as he has been a member of the Senate. Senatorial courtesy, however, has never been held to extend to nominoes to places on as he has been a member of the Senate. Senatorial courtesy, however, has never been held to extend to nominees to places on the Supreme Court bench. When koscoe Conkling was appointed after he had been out of the Senate but a short time, his name was sent to the committee, was reported back favorably, and confirmed. Conkling declined the place. When Stanley Matthews was appointed, the entire committee, with the exception of two members, were opposed to his confirmation. One Republican and one Democrat were favorable. This Democratic member of the Committee on the Judiciary was none other than L. Q. C. Lamar. The Senate did not hold an executive session to-day, so the nominations of Messrs. Lamar, Viias, and Dickinson are not yet before that body. It is generally thought that the two latter nominations will be confirmed as soon as an executive session is held, and that there will be a little delay over Mr. Lamar's name, but with the chances in favor of his confirmation.

Don Manuel Dickinson, the new Postmaster-General, comes of good New England families, dating back to the seventh century. He is de-scended from the Holmes and Dickinson families of Massachusetts. His grandfather was at Valley Forge with Washington, and his great-

A smart young Southern newspaper man, who helps make up the Virginia delegation in the Fiftieth Congress, is Jacob Yost. His name has a Dutch sound to it, but he is a native of Staunton, in which place he lives now and where he edits the Virginian. Mr. Yost learned type sticking when he was a boy and followed the printer's trade for several years. Then he went into civil engineering. He didn't like handling the compass over much, and back he went to newspaper work, where he stayed until he owns his paper. He is dark, short, smooth-faced, and he will jog elbows until July with dark, short, smooth-faced Goff of West Virginia, Yost's nickname is Bob, and he is sure to be popular and prominent among the youngsters of the House. He is only 34, but has been in politics for ten years and constantly on the stump. He represents one of the two white districts in the State, there being only 12 per cent. of colored people in the Shoestring, which Randolph Tucker used to represent, but for whose interests Editor Yost now cares. Yost's admirers are prome to say that the district was gerrynandered for Tucker and then he could not hold it. He wears a closely buttoned suit of black, and his eyes flash brightly while he talks. the Fiftleth Congress, is Jacob Yost. His name

Col. Charley Allen of Massachusetts, the smart Yankee from the Lowell district, is always picked out about the House as the youngest man in the Bay State delegation. The fact is that he is 40, and thus older than two of the new members, though certainly looking as young or younger than they. Col.

Allen played a good joke on William Whiting, the great paper manufacturer of Holyoke, in that city this summer. Col. Allen, whose reputation among the professors of Amherst College as a practical joker was very high, came to the paper-mill town to give a lecture on the subject in which he and Benator Dawes boom in partnership—the Indian. Col. Allen had made a trip through several of the reservations the year before and collected a lot of photographs, from which he had made stereopticon views to enliven the lecture. Among these were some groups of Indians. One was flashed out, then another. Suddenly, as the audience looked at a new group, a snicker, then a titter, then a roar, ran over the crowd. The audience saw a face that was familiar on the canvax. The head of one of the Bloux chiefs, Big-Horse-who-Prances, had been defily removed by Col. Allen, and the head of Manufacturer Whiting substituted.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887.

The thick book of estimates Secretary Fairchild sends out has a good many queer things mixed in with its dry compilations. Here are ome of them:

Some of them:

The Senate has a telephone page who gets \$2.50 a day.

Reading the proof of the laws of the United States in
the State Department costs \$1.200 a year.

The chief detective in the New York Sub-Treasury gets
\$1,900 a year; his assistant \$1,500. None of the other
Sub-Treasuries have such an official.

The Secretary of Wyoming Territory wants \$3,000
worth of new furniture and carpets in his office.

Commissioner Colman wants \$100,000 for distributing
seed.

seed. The regular estimate for expenses incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of foreign crews that rescue American seamen is \$4.500. The State Department wants \$4.500 for a prison and the expenses of a prison keeper at Chemulpho, Corea, and for the actual expense of restings a grison in Kanagawa for American convicts in Japan, \$750. The rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, \$750, The rent of prisons for American convicts in Turkey is \$1,000, and \$81.080 is asked for keeping and feeding prisoners in China. Corea Japan, siam, and Turkey.

The barier in the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia gets \$800 a vert.

San Tab for Idano: "The history los Indianos Mexico: Switter of Utah; \$17,000 los Indianos In \$23,880 a year to compute the figures in the Almanac and put them together. I Commissioner Johnston asks for \$500 increase

Railroad Commissioner Johnston asks for \$500 increase in his salary, \$12, 80 every year to fulfil the treaties with the choctaway, \$60,008 to fulfil the Oros treaties, \$4,60,78 for the Kickapoo treaties, \$47,100 for the Pawnees, \$20,847 for the Pottowationnies, \$51,000 for the Sacs and Forns of the Mississippi, \$8,070 for those of the Missouri, \$28,000 for the Sacs and Forns of the Mississippi, \$8,070 for those of the Missouri, \$28,000 for the Sacseas, \$15,002. The ten Ute Indiana who show the most good sense and energy get a reward of merit of \$600 from the Government every year. The yearly bill for supporting Flatheads, two different kinds, is \$22,000. Four thousand dollars goes every year to help civiling the friends of our old friends Capt. Jack and Tomahawk Charley, the Modocs. The Washington Monument Appropriation bill for the

The Washington Monoment Appropriation bill for the year is \$24,003.
Public Printer Benedict wants \$2,000 feet of cowhide Russal settler in which to bind the Congressional Record, at a nost of \$2,500.
The Coast Survey would like to put in a \$1,000 self-registering tide gauge at Willet's Point. Long Island, to cooperate with the gauge at Sandy Hook.
President Patten wants an even \$20,000 for Howard University, where the Government educates bright black boys.

Allen of Tupelo, Miss., returns to the House remarkably natty in appearance, his clothes have almost a Metropolitan fit, and he has an air of elegance altogether opposite to the neglige appearance he used to affect, especially négligé appearance he used to affect, especially when engaging in his assaults on the State Department for maintaining fuxurious establishments abroad. Alien's colleagues have at once noted the change.

"I tell you, you'll never be elected again," said shabby Beriah Wilkins of Ohio to him emphatically to-day, "if your people find out you pay \$6 for board and geta bath every day."

Wilkins's idea of Souther's tastes happened to be verified in a queer way a little later.

Wikins's idea of Souther's tastes happened to be verified in a queer way a little later. Bland of Missouri was in the Supervising Architect's office, hunting up one of his public buildings, when a colleague from the Southwest came up to him.

"Hullo, Kurnel," was the salute. "I want to tell you a story. I was in your destric' this summer, and I foun' out you' people like you pow'ful w-ll. You know, Mr. Bland, they say to ma. He's an awful nice man. He don't prink up in fire clothes, like some Congressmen. He wears an old sack suit and a hickory shirt. Bless you, we'd vote for him for anything. We'd vote for him for President."

It is evidently intended that the lawn before the White House shall glitter with a glow of light this year. The estimates call for \$2,283 additional over the \$14.000 spent on gas and electric light. This is for putting up and operating in the ellipse in front of the White House a tower from the top of which shall be shown an electric light from six are lamps of

2,000 candle power. Running the eye quickly through the new proof copy of the Congressional directory, in which the history of the members is autobiographical, one catches several interesting sentences. Here are a few:

W. C. Oates of Alabama—Was a delegate to the Demo-eratic National Convention in New York in 1868 which nominated Seymour for the Presidency. J. E. Cobb of Alabama—Maie prisoner at Gettyaburg. T. C. McRae, Arkansaa—Studied law under the Mon. Randolph Tucker. sandoiph Tucker. California—In 1859 went to California, where he worked in the mines, and purchased mining property, until his Facific coast mines and fulls gave employment to 2,000 mee, and his quartz mills crushed to 3,000 mee, and his quartz mills crushed to 3,000 mee, and his quartz mills crushed to 3,000 mee, and his quartz mills crushed to 5,000 mee, and his quartz mills crushed to 5,000 mee, and his quartz mills crushed to 5,000 mee, and the sandoing to

Thompson, California—In 1869) purchased the loss Democrat, and is now the editor of that paper.
W. W. Morrow, California—In 1860 joined a party
that discovered sold placers on the headwaters of the
John Day River in Oregon.
Raiph Plumb, Illinois—Was born in Bustl, N. Y.
Jehn Baker, Illinois—is editor of an annotated edition
of "Montesquieu's Decadence and Grandeur of the Ro-

of "Montesquieus Deranence and Granusur of the Normans."

Alvin P. Hovey, Indiana—Was removed from the District Attorneyship in 1868 for supporting Siephen A. Douglas to give place to liantel W. Joorhees.

T. W. Wilkinson, Louisians—Was a member of the Schollager of Place centiles series.

Schollager of Place and Montes arises. Married the only daughter of James Russell Lowell.

E. P. Allen, Michigan—Was United States Indian Agent for Michigan in August 1882, which office he held until December. 1883, when he was removed for offensive partisanship. December, 1985, when he was removed for chalactery partisanality.

Mark S. Hewer, Michigan—Worked on his father's farm until 19 years of age.

John L. Macdonald, Minnesota—Was born in Scotland, Buius Blodgett, New Jersev—Was apprenticed to the Amoskeag Locomotive Works of Manchester, N. H., where he learned the trade of machinist.

William Watter Phelpa, New Jersey—Retired from the practice of law in 1888, retusing a Judgoship offered by Gov. Fenton.

Louis C. Latham, North Carolina—Surrendered at Appomatics.

Louis's Latham, North Carolina—burremeter a suplomation.

Semider Darlington. Feunsylvania — Made stenorameder Darlington. Feunsylvania — Made stenotraphic reports of sermons lectures, and speeches for
the morning dailes of Fhiladelphia. In 1801 he estabished a school for boys in Erclidoun, which he conductof or three years. He then changed the school for
girls and presided over it for nine years.

Edward Soull, Pennsylvania—Published and edited the
Somerset Recald since 1852. Edward Scull, Fennsylvania—Fublished and edited the Somerset Reruld since 1852. Warren O. Arnold, thode island—Has never held po-litical office. L. U. Houk, Tennessee—Attended an old field school contehing less than three months, but was otherwise

Lt. Houk. Tennessee—Attended an old field school something less than three months, but was otherwise self-sducated.

B. A. Knice. Tennessee—Was raised on a farm. Joseph Wheeler. Alahama—Was appointed Professor of the self-but of the Louisiana State Seminary in 1806. U. B. Breckenrige, Arkansas—At the close of the war was a midshipman.

K. H. Funston of lola. Ia.—Was "reared" on a farm. II. F. Finley of Kentucky—Began life for himself without an education sufficient to transact business, and penniless.

Matthew D. Logan of Louisiana—Emigrated from county Berry, Ireland, to the United States in 1843.

J. Helden, New York—Was for many years extensively engaged in railroads and other public canada. Was-ayurton, the family homestead in Robertson county, studied with the first law class that graduated from Vanderbilt University.

W. H. Martin, Teass—In 1876 retired to his farm and ranch, which he was running when elected to Congress. N.W. T. Lanhan, Texas—Entered the Confederate army when a boy.

W. E. Siaines, Virginia—Is President of the only bank. hen a boy. W. E. Gaines, Virginia—Is President of the only bank W. H. Gaines, Virginia—Is President of the only bank in h. H. Haines, Virginia—Served in every grade successively from Captain to Major-General of cavalry. Richard Guenther. Wiscopsin—Studied pharmacy at the Royal College, Potadam Frussia.

Isaac Siephenson, Wisconsin—Is a farmer, lumberman, and banker.

Marcus A. Smith, Arizona in 1881—Went from Lexington, Ky., to Arizona, and continued in the practice of law in the city of Tombatons.

Fred Y. Dubois Idaho—Graduated from Yale College in the class of 1871.

Churies Mewart Voorhees. Washington Territory—Graduated from Georgetown College in 1873.

The reading of the President's message was the only incident of note in the session of either branch to-day. In the House Mr. Cox moved an amendment to the rules to provide for a Committee on the Eleventh Census.

The principal topic of conversation this morning among members on the floor of the House was the change made last evening by Clerk Clark in the office of Journal Clerk. John C. Robertson, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Smith, took the oath this morning. He is from Indianapolis, was formerly a Judge of the Indiana Circuit Ceurt, and held for a time the position of Journal Clerk to the State Senate. It is rumored that Mr. Smith will make a fight for reinstatement, and that a Michigan Democratic member will offer a resolution providing for an inquiry into the vague statements that have been made to the effect that the change was as a result of a promise by the Indiana Democrats to support the Clerk of the House in his candidacy for reelection if the office of Journal Clerk was given to an Indianaman, and that Don M. Dickinson had demanded Smith's removal.

Mr. Clark, the Clerk of the House, this morning declared positively that Mr. Dickinson had not communicated in any way with him in re-Clark in the office of Journal Clerk. John C.

gard to the matter. He had intended to make the change last session, he said, but had deferred action for various reasons. No member of the indiana delegation had been consulted upon the appointment or knew of his intention to make a change, save Representative Matson, who had been requested to furnish some information concerning Mr. Robertson's record. Mr. Clark denied in the strongest terms that there had been any understanding between himself and the Indiana delegation relative to his candidacy for the office of Clerk.

Mr. Michael, compiler of the Congressional Directory, called upon Speaker Cariisle this morning and inquired when the House com-mittees would probably be ready for announce-ment. The Speaker replied that he now hoped to have them ready before the holiday recess. The Caucus Committees of the Sepate, both

Democratic and Republican, were hard at work to-day arranging the membership of the committees. They hope to make such progress that the committees can all be announced by the end of the week. There is unusual cause for haste at present, as it is desirable to have committees on the Judiciary and Privileges and Elections appointed at once for the purpose of deciding the pending cases. It leaks out through the tightly closed doors of the cancus room that the committee is having a difficult task. It has nearly completed the more important committees, but there are so many new Benators now whose claims to distinction are equal that, it is a hard matter to assign them all agreeable places. There are forty-seven standing and select committees. Nine of these, the smaller and unimportant ones, will be given to the Democrats, leaving thirty-eight for the Republican Senators. This is one committee for each of them. Some of the committees are perfectly useless, and never dream of having a meeting. As a Chairman, however, a Senator has the privilege of a room at the Capitol, which is his private castle. The elerk of the committee, who is always in the Senate, appointed by the Chairman, acts as his private secretary. The salary of the olerkship is \$6 per day, the larger committees being annual ones, with a yeariy salary, and the smaller ones being session places, the pay stopping with the adjournent. Each Senator who is not Chairman of a committee has a private secretary provided at \$6 per day during the session. If each Republican Benator is to have a Chairman of a committee this year the private secretaries will sil be Democrats. It is understood that an effort will be made at this session to dispense with some of the uselees committees. The effort will probably amount to nothing. It has been made before and always failed. There is one committee in the Senate on civil service and retrenchment, and another on additional accommodations for the library of Congress. There is one on inter-state millroom national and another on engrossed bills. There is one on Revolutionary claims and one to inquire into the claims of cliticins of the United States against Nicaragua. There is one on the season. There is a senate committee on the Committee for haste at present, as it is desirable to have committees on the Judiciary and Privileges and Elections appointed at once for the pur-

tributed about as follows:
Judiciary, Edmunds: Finance. Morrill: Appropriations. Allison: Foreign Afairs. Sherman: Commerce. Frye: Privileges and Elections. Hoar: Agricultural, Palmer: Post Offices. Sawyer: Public Buildings and Grounds. Stanford: Military Afairs. Hawley: Naval Affairs. Cameron: Claims. Spoouer. District of Columbia, Ingalia: Education and Labor. Blair: Patents. Platt. Mall-roads. Sabin: Inter-State. Commerce. Cultum: Ruice, Hiscock: Public Lands. Plumb: Mine. and Binning. Teller: Territories, Mitchell: Pennions, Wilson.

Foreign Views of the President's Message, LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The Post, commenting on President Cleveland's message, says: "The message will produce a profound sensation in Europe, as well as in America, and will

the world." The Daily News says: "Seldom has an American President had a more important or impressive lesson to teach. The fact is that although President Cieveland makes a pretence of shutting his eyes to it, the policy of protection has been reduced to a practical and theoretical absurdity. The stone now set rolling will not stop until the idol of protection is broken to pieces."

The Chronicle says: "It is many years since such an important and suggestive message has been sent to Congress. If the policy of President Cleveland is adopted its effect on the trade of the world cannot fail to be immense." ican President had a more important or im-

A MISER ROBBED.

An Old Man Near Banger Loses ble Store of \$32,800 in Cash.

BANGOR, Dec. 6 .- The report that Peter Bennett, an aged farmer, residing in the town of Plymouth, about twenty-five miles west of this city, was robbed of \$32,800 in cash on Sunday night has caused great excitement in this vicinity. The job was, if all the statements are true, the biggest ever done in eastern Maine. Bennett, who is nearly 70 years old, says that three men entered his room at midnight Sunday, dragged him from his bed, and struck him several times on the head with some blunt in-strument, and threatened to kill him when he shouted for help to his granddaughter and her husband, who were asleep in the next room.

shouted for heip to his grandaughter and her husband, who were asleep in the next room. At the same time two shots were fired, one of which struck the ceiling and the other the wall of the chamber. Bennett crawled under the bed, thinking his life in danger and the robbers, dragging his trunks out of doors, rifled them and fied.

The trunks were found in the orchard on Monday by Bangor officers, together with a revolver. A small trunk, which was inside one of the large ones, was found on the railroad embankment yesterday and near it was picked up a blood stained ten dollar bill.

The furniture in Bennett's room was turned topsy turry and the bedding was spotted with blood from the cuts on his head. An old-fashioned Colt revolver was picked up in the room. Bennett says that \$29,000 of the money was in bills belonging to him, \$2,500 in bills belonging to his wife, and \$1,500 in gold, also part of his hoard. It appears that he has always been a miser, as were some of his reintives, one of whom, his mother-in-law, is said to have left him \$10,000. He refused to trust banks. The doors of his house are said to have always remained unlocked, and the neighbors say that they have been expecting him to be relieved of his savings any day.

PARDONED BY GOV. HILL.

A Young Man Released from Prison Who Should Not Have Been Put There.

NEWBURGH, Dec. 6 .- Gov. Hill has pardoned young George Fleming, whose case of false imprisonment has astonished the people on both sides of the Hudson. Fleming worked in a Newburgh candy kitchen, and in August last went on the excursion of the St. John's Methodist Church to Catskill to take charge of the ice cream stand. He and a companion ac-cidentally got left at Catskill, the boat leaving cidentally got left at Catskill, the beat leaving before they reached the dock. They had no money, and they sought a ride home on the West Shore Railroad. A kind-hearted freight conductor told them to get into a box ear he was going to leave at Newburgh. They did so, and when king-sion was reached a man suddenly entered the car and clapped handcuffs on them both. They were sent back to Catskill and looked up over night. In the morning, without much ado, a Catskill Justice packed them off to the Albany penitentiary as vargants. The case was taken to Pardon Clerk Brown, and he pronounced it the worst case ever brought to his attention. After several months in the prison, Gov. Hill pardoned Fleming and he is now home. The Catskill Justice will soon be defendant in a case for false imprisonment, and it will be pushed hard.

LET A MAN BLEED TO DEATH.

The Barroom Found Out that Martin had Stopped Breathing when he Stopped Saoring James J. Martin, a good-looking, welldressed young man, known there by name, en-

tered Peter C. Talley's liquor saloon at 1,801 Lexington avenue late on Monday evening. Mr. Tally and a regular customer, whose name he does not know, were the only other persons there. Martin passed behind the stove and took a seat in the corner. He fell asleep in his chair and fell forward to the floor. As he put out his hands to save himself he stuck his left hand into a two-inch space between the wall

out his hands to save himself he stuck his left hand into a two-inch space between the wall and a piece of zinc set up there to keep the wainscoting from scorching.

The forward lunge of the fall drew his wrist across the sharp edge of the metal, and a gash was cut in it. The wound was insignificant in appearance, but it bled frightfully. Yet the injured man, the proprietor, and the customer seem to have thought nothing of it.

Martin resumed his sent. He had been drinking, and was soon again asleep in the chair. His wrist was still bleeding, but as his clothing soaked up the blood, it was not noticed.

About a quarter of 12 John Burns of 1.800 Third avenue, who works about the saloon, came in. He made some sort of an effort to bandage Martin's wrist. Though he did not know enough of the principles of first aid to the injured to tis and tightly twist a bandage above the cut, he did know enough to tell proprietor Talley that the man was badly hurt and would die. But Talley did not think so, and contented himself with sending Burns out to look for a policeman. None was found, and Burns returned and went to work to mop up the blood. While he was doing this Frank diover of 115 East 112th street came in. There was so much blood that in asking what was the matter he said it looked as though they had been killing beeves. He also looked for a policeman without success.

In the mean time Martin was snoring away and dying in the chair in the corner. The men waited there in a stupidly vague idea that a policeman would come along or that Martin would rouse up until it was noticed toward 2 o'clock that he had stopped shoring. They examined hispand found that he had also stopped breathing.

The they found a policeman. The body was

amined himsand found that he had also stopped breathing.

Then they found a policeman. The body was removed to the East 126th street police station. No one knew where he lived, but some one remembered that he had a brother who worked in the Hoffman House. A telephone message was sent to the hotel informing him that his brother's body was at the Harlem police station. He went there and identified it, but could not tell where the dead man had lived or where he had worked. He had been told that he was recently married, but did not even know whether that was true or not. He gave orders that an undertaker should take charge of the body as soon as the Coroner's permit for removal was secured.

LARRY JEROME KNIFED HIM.

Over the Body of a Virginia Bear Col. Ochiltree Describes Its Awful Death,

There was a crowd in the Hoffman House art gallery last night around three dishes that and lemon peel. In two of them were two raccoons nicely browned, and in a third dish reposed a Virginia wild hog cocked to a turn. The Virginia hog is about 4% feet long and very thin. A placard set up against its post flank bore this announcement:

Wild Boan.
Shot and Killed by the Hon. Lawrence Jerome
At Mattapony River, near Richmond,
Presented by Mr. Jerome to E. S. Stokes. Presented by Mr. Jerome to E. S. Stokes.

Col. Tom Ochiltree came along and viewed the boar by the light of his fine auburn locks.

"This announcement," he said, "does not adequately convey the romance of the capture of this fierce animal by my friend, the Hon. Lawrence Jerome. He was shot and killed, it is true, but it wasn't the shooting that killed him. After Mr. Jerome had run him down after a breathless chase (for these Virginia hogs can run and had shot him. the boar turned upon him in a rage, and the two had a gory hand-to-hand conflict that lasted a long, long time, and Mr. Jerome was at last driven to the desporate extreme of stooping down at great personal risk, and snatching from his hunting boot his bowie knife. He plunged it in the monster's side and thus despatched him. I must edit that announcement. Mr. Jerome shot the two raccoons from his saddle while chasing the flerce boar, and picked them up after killing the boar.

The boar and raccoons are to be served with roast potatoes in the English style in the art gallery at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and Mr. Stokes has invited Col. Ochiltree, Roscoe Conkling, and many other distinguished Gothamites to sample the first boar and raccoon dinner ever served at the hostelry.

SUED BY THE COOK.

Lawyer Sewell Denies that He Put Her Viclently Out of His House.

Ellen Foye, who was engaged as a cook ber a year ago in the Lawyer Robert Sewell at Tarrytown, and left her place on Oct. 1, 1886, has brought suit against the lawyer to recover \$25,000 damages for the injuries she says she received at Mr. Sewell's hands the day she left. She put her case in the hands of Lawyers Augustus Vanderpoel and John M. Mackay, who served upon Lawyer Sewell after having refused to pay her her full dues, threw her forcibly out of the house. Lawyer Sewell after having refused to pay her her full dues, threw her forcibly out of the house. Lawyer Sewell put in an answer denying all the cook's allegations. He declared that she was making a great noise, and was in his Tarrytown house when she had no right there, and that he laid his hands gently upon her and put her out, as he had a lawful right to do. Yesterday when the case was called for trial before Judge Allen in Common Pleas, Lawyer Wolff, Mr. Sewell's counsel, moved for an adjournment on the strength of a certificate from Mr. Sewell's physician that the defendant was not well enough to be in court. The case went over to January. for the injuries she says she received at Mr.

Explosion on the Pensacola. Word was received in this city on Monday in a private letter from one of the officers of the United States sloop-of-war Pensacola of a serious mishap on board the Pensacola on serious mishap on coard the Pensacola on Nov. 15. when she was in the harbor at Smyrna. In firing a number of signal rockets in honor of the approach of the sleop-of-war Quinnebaug one of the rockets exploded, setting fire to the slidp and burning the Chief Quartermaster badly about the face. The fire was near the powder magazine, and was extinguished by the crew only after a sharp fight. The Pensacola is due in New York about Feb. 15.

Walking Delegates Held for Trial. Justice Gorman, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday rendered his decision n the case of walking delegates of the Central in the case of walking delegates of the Central Labor Union Peter Kiernan, Edward McLanghin, Owen Harney, Robert J. Armstrong, and John McDonald, who were charged with conspiracy by William J. Merritt & Co., carpenters and builders, of 1.207 Ninth avonue. Civil Justice John Henry McCarthy and Lawyer Charles Steckler appeared for the prisoners, who pleaded not guilty; but Justice Gorman held them in \$700 ball each for trial. James Coogan signed the bail bonds.

Fuller Comes Out Ahead.

Aspinwall Fuller, the President of the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Society, who was ordered by the Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels to show cause yesterday why his license should not be revoked because he had not been restored to citizenship after a sentence for manslaughter, appeared yesterday and pro-duced a certificate of citizenship which Gov. Hill signed on Monday. The charge, of course, fell to the ground. fuced a certificate Hill signed on Mond fell to the ground.

A Dinner for Triumphant Democrata A grand banquet will be given to Gov. Hill and the State officers elect, Senator Vance of North Carolina, and Senator Gorman of Maryland by the Harlem Democratic Club on Dec. 29. Tickets are \$12.50 each.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s stove works in Albany were nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$31,000. In the case of R. S. Hicks, who wrecked the Stafford, Conn. Bank, the Grand Jury at Hartford yesterday found a true bill. found a true bill.

All the yard men in Dayton, Ohio, except those of the New York, Fennsylvania and Ohio Raliroad, struck yesterday for an advance in wages.

George Jacob West, a retired merchant of Binghamtonia aged 55 years, periabed in his burning residence on Monday night. He was alone in the house.

It is said the American Finit Glass Workers at Pittsburgh will strike to day, unless the manufacturers concede the demands of their employees. The strike will involve about 5,000 men.

The streamer Scotta loaded with petroleum from New

The strainer Scotta loaded with petroleum from New York for Dunkirk. France, which put into Halifax on Oct. If with her machinery disabled, went to sea again on last Friday. When 350 miles from port her machin-ery again partially broke down, and yetterday she again reached Halifax. Used after smoking, Sonodout removes the oder of the

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IN THE HANDS OF BANDITS

STORY OF A RANCHMAN WHO WAS CAUGHT BY MEXICAN OUTLAWS. They Compel him to Pay \$1,500 Ransom-

Kept Concealed for Days in the Thickets-Brutally Treated by his Captors-Ris Food MATAMOROS, Mex., Dec. 6 .- The Cronista publishes an interview with Juan Garcia Bar-rera relative to his abduction. On Aug. 31 he left his ranch, the San Pedro, in Star county Texas, en route to Mier, At 8 A. M., when at La Retamoso, three miles from his ranch, he saw near a thicket four men, whom he took for rangers. He went on, and when six paces from them they covered him with firearms, and taking him into a thicket put a sentry at his back, and informed him that in a few min-utes he was to be killed. They took the food he had provided for the road and breakfasted. offering him some, but he could not eat. The Captain of the bandits told him that he was

He then told the Captain that in his valise was \$200, American money, which they found and took. The party remained in the thicket until dark, when they took a pair of drawers from the valise and covered his face with them. He thought they were going to shoot him. and told the Captain they need not bandage his eyes. He was told to keep quiet, and was put on his horse on the saddle of one of the party. and they started off. Two hours later they arrived at the Encinal, and with his face still bound up he was seated on the ground and kept until dawn, when the bandage was removed. He asked for the Captain, but was told that he was asleep and could not be disturbed.

sorry that they had captured him, as they had

very bad information of him and they must

One of the band, Pancho Flores, who was killed in Nuevo Leon, wanted him killed, but Gutierrez wanted to save his life. The men quarrelled and nearly fought over the question.

killed in Nuevo Leon, wanted him killed, but Gutierrez wanted to save his life. The men quarreiled and nearly fought over the question. The next day the Captain asked him what he would give for his life, and he offered the \$200 they had and \$500 more. The Captain asked \$3,000. Barrera told him he had no such sum of money and could not raise it. The Captain then roduced the sum \$1,500. Barrera told him that within a week's time he could raise it. After some haggling it was thus fixed. He then wrote to his son telling that he had been captured by unknown persons, and that he wished sent to Macrio Ramirez his draft of \$1,500. to be paid without question.

The bandits made him change the date on which he was captured to the 1st and the place to the Torrecella, near the Seahunada, over fifty miles from where he was actually taken. He was taken back to near his ranch, and one of the bandits took the letter and delivered it to his son. He was then taken to the house of Gonzalo, where they stopped to sun. That night and the next day they passed in a thleket near Santa Cruz. Next day they went to the Patites, where they stayed nine days in a thicket. On the expiration of the time given him to have the money sent they gave him another week, telling him if at the end of that time the money was not ready his body would be sont his family. Stock was offered to them instead of money, but they told Ramirez, who was to give them the money, that they were not so foolish, and that they must have the money in a draft on the bank of the Rio Grande.

At the end of nine days the bandits told Barrera that they were pursued and that they will area; ranch, at a place called Cienega. Three of the bandits crossed the river and the other, with two more who had joined them, stopped on the Texas side. They passed six days in Cienaga. The money had been sent, that the was kept to sign a receipt which read that the \$1,500 was given to save his life and that the \$1,500 was given to save his life and that of his sons and family, and that the pa

A Dead Set Against Pler Sheds Mayor Hewitt vetoed the Aldermen's re olution directing the Attorney-General to bring suits against the steamship companies having suits against the steamship companies having sheds and other obstructions on the plars on the North and East Rivers. The Aldermen have passed the resolution over the Mayor's veto, They also passed over the Mayor's veto the resolution directing the removal of the sheds of the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad Company at Pier 27.

The Mayor is Wise About Metals. The Aldermen passed a resolution recently permitting the Church of the Strangers to

post at the corner of Mercer street and Washington place. Mayor Hewitt vetoed it on the ground that he knew of no transparent metal, and that therefore the resolution could not be carried into effect. The Aldermen are considering the veto. place a transparent metallic sign on the lamp-Sharp to Better. Jacob Sharp has been slowly improving

ally walks about with the aid of a cane. His appetite is much botter and he is stronger in every way. It is expected that he will be able to drive out in a few days.

ever since his release from Ludlow street jail.

He spends his time in his room and occasion-

Two Horses to a Hole. A team of horses belonging to Charles Mashacosky of 173 East Third street fell inte an excavation at 603 First avenue last evening It took about two hours and Mr. Bergh's am-bulance and derrick to get them out.

Signal Office Prediction.

Slightly warmer, fair weather. JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Gen. Newton issued yesterday five permits to open the treets for subway and other work. This is election day with Typographical Union No. 6 there are two tickets and a fraction in the fleid. United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held Paul Bodin the French smuggler, in default of \$0.000 hall for trial. Dail for trial.

Judge Lawrence has granted an absolute divorce to Louise Bail from Jemison Bail, and to Albert Tietjes from Francisca Tietjes.

On motion of Alderman Dowling, the Aldermen have resolved to name the new market in Gansevoort street West Washington Market.

Peter J. Gorven. in whose trial for the murder of Michael Smith the jury disagreed, is seeking by habeas corpus to be released on ball. The Canadian Cinb will give a dinner to Joseph Cham-berlain and other members of the Fishery Commission at the Hotel Brun-wick on Dec. 19. There was a fire last night in the stable in the rear of 100 East 120th street, occupied by Henry Ficken. Two horses were burned to death. The loss was \$500.

William Clark, indicad for illegal voting, pleaded guitty in the deneral Sessions yesterday. Recordingly according to seatons on the seatons of the months in the central sessions yesterday.

penitentiary.

The Anchor Line Steamship Company made application y'sierday to the United States inspectors of Foreign Steamship California.

The Tammany committee of the Twenty-third Assembly district will give a dinner to night in Harlem Temple to the successful candidates of the district. All the successful candidates of the United Democracy have been invited.

cessful candidates of the United Democracy have been invited.

Harlem girls are very busy fixing themselves to look like pretty minkmaids. The Ladies' Guid of the West Harlem Mecholist Episcopal Church will give a dairy maids reception on Thursday and Friday evenings at the church, seventh avenue and 120th street.

Henry W. Hagen, 16 years old, has run away from his home in Plantsville, Coun, and his parents think he will try to board a vessel going to Europe. The police have been asked to look for him. He is 5 feet 2 inches tall, has dark hair and even, wore a brown overcost and brown hat, and carried a bundle done up in an awayapper. The inquest in the case of John and Patrick Cunning ham, who were klided by the explosion of a steam launch at the foot of 110th street on the morphing of Oct. 23 was held yesiecday by Coroner klidman. The jury cen sured Carl Schmidtick, who was a part owner of the launch, for having got up steam without proper license or authority.

Capt. Richard O'Connor of the East Eighty-eighth street station brought to Folice Headquarters yesterday Edward Long, a colored burglar, 36 years old, who is suspected of having committed a number of burglaries in Yorkville. Long was arrested yesterday morning by Folicemen Dugan and Cagney. In his peckels were forty pawn tickets and a slungshot made out of a peece of lead tied to a string.

he belief in the existence of a court party at

Berlin so recklessly opposed to his policy and personality as to join the Orleanists in an attempt to plunge the Fatherland into a possibly disastrous war. That such a party exists i ommon talk in every European capital. The Empress Augusta is openly said to have forgotten her feud with the Crown Princesses in order to join forces against the great Chancellor, and among the more active female members of this unpatriotic party are mentioned the Countess Perponeher, wife of the Emperor's Court Marshal; the Countess Denkelmann, and the

possible that we may have some authoritative announcement from St. Petersburg in the course of this week. Monsieur De Soldatenkoff, the Russian Councillor of State, has just returned to the Russian capital from a mission on which he was sent to Berlin to inquire further into the matter of the forged documents. He has made his report, and the Czar is now considering it.

Countess Schleinitz, widow of the late Minister

of the imperial household, whose second hus-

band is Count Wolkenstein Frostburg, now

Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It 4s

Meanwhile one fact stands out clearly, and that is that the relations between Bussia and Austria are becoming more strained almost daily. Russian troops are being moved about, oncentrated, and reenforced in the frontier districts in such a menacing manner that Austria has at length been forced to take official notice of them, and to threaten counter measures Simultaneously the news comes now that Russia is saying very pleasant things to Roumania, and that it is being somewhat ostentiously proclaimed in Ber-lin that Prince Ferdinand is nothing to Germany, and there is no call for Germany to move in Bulgarian matters one way or another so long as Russia keeps within the lines

THE GIRL POTTER JILTED.

of the treaty of Berlin.

She Swere One Moment She Loved Him and

the Next Dashed Vitriel Into His Face. READING, Dec. 6 .- Young Howard Potter, who was so horribly burned with vitriol in the parlor of Dr. Frank Rieser by Miss Maggie Lloyd, a few days ago, was able to-day to give his side of the story of the desperate attempt to kill him. Potter is the son of Gen. Potter of Painesville, Ohio, and his mother is a lady of Montreal, where Gen. Potter spends much of his time. The vitriol victim is not yet 21 years of age and quite boyish in appearance. Potter was advised by his parents not to marry on account of his youth, and he-meant to obey them. He tried to be manly and straightforward and break off the engagement as gently as possible. He had discovered that Miss Lloyd's vicious temper might cause him trouble later in years.

and rather than risk a lite of misery he deter-

mined not to marry.

He says he went to Miss Lloyd's house on Sunday evening, as requested by her note. They calmly sat for nearly an hour, talking over their separation. "Lwas sitting in an easy chair," he says, " and Miss Lloyd in another. When I finally told her of my decision she said she felt weak, and excused herself, brandy, which she kept there for illness. In a brandy, which she kept there for illness. In a few minutes she returned with a small wine glass filled with a dark liquid which I took to be brandy. She held the glass to me and asked me to take some. I refused, saying I did not need any. Take some just to please me, she continued, and once more held the glass toward me. I did not smell anything, but then for the first time I noticed a wicked glare in her black glistening eyes. Just as I refused for the second time she quickly drew back her right hand and exclaimed. Then take it in this way! and she dashed the vitriol into my face.

this way! and she dashed the vitriol into my face.

"I had just time sufficient to close my eyes, or I would have received much of the contents in my eyes. It felt as if red-hot coals were clinging to my face and eating in to the blood. I clapped my handkerchief on my burning face and ran to the kitchen. In my contusion and agony I tried to wash the stuff off with water. The heat then became more intense, and I hurried out of the house to a near-by restaurant and sent for a doctor. Miss Lloyd did not hold a handkerchief to my eyes, but she deliberately dashed the vitriol right into my face. A few minutes before that she had yowed her eternal love, and said she could not live without me. That is the truth, and reluctant as I am to speak about it, yet the truth might as well be known." or I would have received much of the contents in my eyes. It leit as if red-hot coals were clinging to my face and eating in to the blood. I clapped my handkerchief on my burning face and ran to the kitchen. In my conjusion and agony I tried to wash the stuff off with water. The heat then became more intense, and I hurried out of the house to a near-by restaurant and sent for a doctor. Miss Lloyd did not hold a handkerchief to my eyes, but she deliberately dashed the vitriol right into my face. A few minutes before that she had vowed hereternal love, and said she could not live without me. That is the truth, and reluctant as I am to speak about it, yet the truth might as well be known.

Miss Lloyd has left the city for Pottaville. Before going she looked at the scar on her right wrist caused by a few drops of the vitriol that fell on her and exclaimed; "I love that fell on her and exclaimed; "I love that fell on her and exclaimed; "I love that was associated with Senator George F. Edmunds, and make the with Washington, and his grandfather with Wolfe at Quebec. Mr. Dick, in an interest of northern New York, and was born near Oswego on Jan. 21, 1847. He remaided that he provided to make the residing in his infancy, residing until his fifth year with his parents on Dickinson's Island in the St. Clair River. Circumstances in the Michigan University, which he did. He studied law and was asimitted to the bar when better the Michigan University, which he did. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when better the Michigan University, which he did. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when better the Michigan University, which he did. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when better the Michigan University, which he did. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when better the Michigan University, which he did. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when better the Michigan University, which he did. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when better the Michigan University, which he did. He st

Before going she looked at the sear on her right wrist caused by a few drops of the vitriol that fell on her and exclaimed: "Hove that scar; I could look at it forever." Later she said: "I have Weish blood in my veins, and I am proud of it." To-day she is in tears and is bewailing her fate, sorry that she ever did such an inhuman act.

Potter will be terribly disfigured to his dying day. The loft side of his face will be black and indented like a cancerous affliction. His many riends deeply sympathize with him. When Miss Lloyd first came to Reading she worked in a spectacle factory at \$3 a week. Later friends procured her a position as cashier in the largest store in this city.

A ROMANTIC WEDDING. Mr. Manlere Weds a Young Lady whom he First Met Under Unusual Circumstances. CLYDE, N. Y., Dec. 6.-John G. Maniere, a banker of Oakland, [Cal., and formerly cashier n a bank on Wall street, New York, and Miss

Mary West were married at the home of the bride in Walworth this afternoon. The bride was on her way home from Albany one day last June. She lost her purse and railroad ticket on the cars, and at Syracuse the conductor was about to put her off the train. Mr. Maniere, who sat in the same car, paid her fare home. He took a seat with the young lady, and they became acquainted. When he reached his home in California he found a remittance from her for the amount of the fare. Correspondence followed, and last September Mr. Maniere proposed marriage to Miss West. She learned through her California friends concerning his standing there, and accepted his offer.

Among a large number of beautiful floral designs at the wedding was one large piece representing the exterior of a passenger car, and upon one side was worked in blue immortelles the word "Syracuse," in memory of the romantic meeting on the cars there of the couple. One of the groom's New York friends sent a railroad ticket from Syracuse to Walworth enclosed in a costly frame. The happy couple have gone to the groom's home in Oakland. on the cars, and at Syracuse the conductor was

EGBERT MEYERS FALLS DEAD.

A Pleacer in the Excursion Barge Business in this City. Egbert Myers, the founder of Meyers's barge line, which has an office at West and Morton streets in this city, fell dead about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Newark and Hudson streets, Hoboken. The cause of his and Hudson streets, Hoboken. The cause of his death is supposed to have been paralysis of the heart. About three weeks ago he had sustained a slight attack of palsy in his left arm. The body was taken to his house, 115 Garden street, where he had lived for the past twenty years with his cousin. Moses M. Slater.

He was born in Albany county in 1832, and came to New York a young man without means. He was the pioneer in the excursion burge business. He retired from business about twelve years ago, and was sail to be worth at least a million dollars. He was for ten years a widower, and leaves an only son. William. No arrangements for the funeral will be made until the return home of the latter.

McAuliffe Will See Carney in Boston. Jack McAuliffe said last night in answer to the recent letter of Jem Carney, in which he offered to fight Jack McAuliffe in England and allow him his expenses, that he would meet Carney in Boston on Wednesday and personal-Carney in Boston on Wednesday and personally arrange for another fight. He said: "I will listen to no proposition from Carney that doesn't provide for a three months' notice of the fight. I am not well at present, and was not at the time of the light, and, while I am confident of my ability to hold my own with Carney, condition or no condition. I nevertheless don't propose to risk my reputation and the American championship by going into the ring in an unfit condition. I am willing to leave the stakes where they are, and at the end of three months fight Carney for the amount, or double it, if he prefers."

Bon't Imagine You Know All Unless

FERRED, AND DICKINSON PUT IN.

eral-IIIs Record and Reputs at Home-A Doubt as to Lamar's Confirmation-Laboring Over the New Committees.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi to be Assoclate Justice of the Supreme Court of the

Don M. Dickinson of Michigan to be Postmaster-General. Charles S. Fairchild of New York to be Sec-

Issae H. Maynard of New York to be Assist-

There seems to be a great difference of opinion among Senators as to the probable confirmation of Secretary Lamar to be the successor of the late Associate Justice Woods of the Supreme Court. It was generally supposed that Mr. Lamar's name would go to the Senate seperate from those of Mr. Vilas and

clary in the Supreme Court. His latest appearance in a recominent case in the Supreme Court was in the recent telephone cases, where he was associated with Senator George F. Edmunds, and made the chief argument for the Drawbaugh interests.

Mr. Dickinson is a Jeffersonian Democrat, who practices the teachings of his party in the courts. He believes in the strict construction of the Constitution, and is opposed to all forms of protection, among which he classes protective tariffs. But he does not advocate undue haste in reforms in this direction. He has been a recognized leader of his party in the State since he attained his majority. He cast his first vote for Horatio Seymour. He was Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee in the Greeley campaign at 24, and Chairman in the Tildeecampaign at 28, conducting one of the most vigorous contests the State has known, and hammering down the Republican majority of 60,000 to 26,000 purality. He was intimate with Gov. Tilden, and close in that statesman's confidence both in 1876 and 1880. He was delegate at large to the National Convention of 1880 and Chairman of the delegation. Since 1884 he has represented Michigan on the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Dickinson, although living in a Democraticeity and district, has constantly refused the use of his name as a candidate for Congress or for any other office. The only public post he has ever held was that of visitor to the United States Naval Academy under the appointment of President Cleveland.

Mr. Dickinson is a conspicuous and leading citizen in the Social, political, and business life of Detroit. He is interested in many business enterprises in the State, and is said to have a fortune of \$200,000. He lives in a fine house in a fashionable quarter of Detroit, and delights to draw about him the best peonle of the city and State at little dinners and other social entertainments. He is personally popular, and many of the leading Republicans are his warm personal friends. He has been in virtual control of Mi